

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	\$1.00
For two months,	2.00
For three months,	3.00
For six months,	5.00

We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minimum type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion,	\$1.00	1 week,	\$6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month,	10.00
3 "	2.00	3 months,	25.00
4 "	2.50	6 "	40.00
5 "	3.00	1 year,	75.00

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged on dollar per square for each insertion. Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements. The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

Voodooism in this City.

It would be a matter of surprise to many of our readers, who confine themselves to the society of the well-informed and intelligent, to learn by actual experience to what an extent the Voodoo superstition is believed in by a large class of our population. This Fetishism or serpent worship exercises its baneful influence not only over the colored population, but every day finds evidence in the foreign population of our citizens. Witchcraft has not yet died out, and incantations, the worship of devils and the numerous and magic of two hundred years ago, still here in our midst hold their actual sway.

A short time since we had the opportunity afforded us, in company with a medical friend, of visiting two patients who had undergone the Voodoo treatment. The first was an Italian woman, whom we found occupying a room hung with pictures of the saints and apostles. Her general appearance was ghastly and cadaverous. There was a fixed look of terror in her eyes, and an irresolute movement about her hands and arms. Her face was hopeless and melancholy, and altogether her appearance left the impression that her mind had been affected. A year ago she stated that she enjoyed remarkable health. At that time she had a violent quarrel with a neighbor. It was to her malignant influence that she attributed the loss of her health; but could find no immediate reason for thinking so beyond the discovery of a bundle of parti-colored rags, chicken-claws, &c., hid away in her pillow. She became subject to fainting fits and spasms. The usual remedies had been applied, but failed in affording any relief. A colored doctor was called in, who applied some substance to her head, which so matted her hair that it was ever afterwards impossible to be combed. The fainting fits had left her, she stated, after the application of the remedy, but her constitution, from whatever cause, was evidently affected for life. The cause, was evidently of a Spanish girl who was subject to attacks of the same nature. Several physicians had been called in, in the early stages of her sickness, (among whom was the doctor who accompanied us,) none of whom could afford her any relief, or so much as to produce sleep. By some means, or at somebody's suggestion, a Voodoo doctor was introduced, who declared that the girl would never recover so long as she remained with her mother. It was necessary that she should go away—that she should live in the house of a male relative. Her mother, who inspired her with horror, and whom she had never been hitherto willing to see. She did as she was directed, and had most of the time since lived with him. The only apparent remedy applied was to sprinkle the yard adjoining the house with a white powder. Her sickness, meanwhile, had left her. Once or twice she had gone back to her mother's, but disease had soon compelled her to return.

Her conversation awakened many obvious suspicions, but we were credibly informed that there was no question whatever about her former dangerous illness.

Before we left, the negro medicine man or "devil," who attended her, made his appearance. We once or twice endeavored to increase our information by questions addressed to him, but were not remarkably successful. Africa was the land of his nativity, he stated, but he had been here since 1838. He practiced his profession as it had been taught him in his native land. His treatment was entirely with herbs and simples. He put in a modest denial as to the use of any magic rites peculiar to race, but declined imparting any hints as to what his exact remedies were. Dressed in a suit of black with a heavy gold chain hanging from his neck, his appearance was sufficiently respectable. Save for a decidedly foreign accent, the appearance of a tattoo still upon his face, and a cat-like watchful expression of countenance, his appearance was in no respect out of the usual way. There are many other facts that have come under our own observation which we postpone for want of space from giving. The subject is an interesting one, and deserves a more thorough investigation than has been given it.

Truth of History.
It has often been remarked that Generals seldom tell the truth about their battles. It is considered necessary to falsify the facts for many reasons. They exaggerate the importance of their victories to encourage their troops, and minimize the extent of their losses in order to reduce as far as possible the apprehensions of battle. They always misstate the number of the enemy, and understate their own. History, however, usually corrects their misrepresentations and supplies the truth. Even the great Napoleon had not the nerve to furnish the French nation and his army the facts in connection with his great battles, and almost always understated the extent of his losses. In his report of the famous and terrible fight at the Bridge of Lodi, he reported that he had but four hundred killed, while at the time that he was penning his dispatch four thousand dead men were lying upon the ground.

In the late war of the rebellion General Lee was one of the few exceptions to the rule of this practice. When his dispatches appeared they were known to be precise statements of the facts, so far as he knew them, and it cannot be denied that the Northern press relied more confidently upon the accuracy of his reports than upon those of their own Generals. He seldom exaggerated either the number or the losses of the forces opposed to him, and always gave his opinion without reserve as to whether he had achieved a victory or suffered a defeat. Of course he never stated the amount of his own forces, for that was a matter which neither the enemy nor the people behind him had any right to know anything about. On such points he was simply silent, but whenever he spoke he always told the truth, if he knew it. We merely state the fact, which every candid man will admit, that history will have no corrections to make in any report he uttered during the great rebellion. Whatever else may be thought of this practice, it will always be credited to his devotion to truth, and he will be respected for it.—Louisville Courier.

The Columbus Enquirer says, "a gentleman of this city informs us, he has received a letter from Hon. Robert Toombs, dated Havana, December 28th. Mr. Toombs was in good health, and was highly pleased with Cuba. Mrs. Toombs had joined him.

Several hundred miles of the core of the new Atlantic cable have been completed.

W. J. BAKER, FULASKI COWPER, W. H. JONES.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
AND BROKERS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL SELL ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE AND goods of any description on Commission or at Auction. Will collect all claims and individual debts, keep on hand for sale, and will buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin and Bank Notes. Dec 15-18-3m.

FOR SALE.
FINE BUCK WHEAT AND FAMILY FLOUR.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
RALEIGH, DECEMBER 21 114-1f.

For Sale.
8 OR 10 SETS WHEEL AND LEAD HARNESS for Horses or Mules. Also, Reins, and Horse Covers.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
RALEIGH, DECEMBER 29 115-1f.

For Sale.
LAW and Miscellaneous Books, &c.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
DECEMBER 15 100-1f.

For Sale.
2 HANDSOME Travelling Baskets, fine English Mustard, Spun Cotton, China, Cheese, Sugar, Children's Hosiery.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
DECEMBER 15 100-1f.

For Sale.
SILVER FRUIT BASKETS, Silver Walters, Spoons and Forks, large Punch Bowl and Silver Eggstand.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
DECEMBER 15 100-1f.

For Sale.
BOWLES AND PITCHERS, PLATES, TEAPOTS, Sugar Dishes, Egg Cups and Tumbler, Ovens, and Toys and extra lids, and three boxes Liquorice.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
DECEMBER 21 114-1f.

For Sale.
COTTON FARM! COTTON FARM!!
DO YOU WANT A FIRST RATE COTTON FARM in one mile of Raleigh, N. C.? If you do, call on
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
RALEIGH, DECEMBER 22 115-1f.

For Sale.
NEW YORK Goshen and d Grayson, Va. 100 cheap to close consignment.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Dec 15-100-1f.

FOR SALE.
TWO COMPETENT YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUATIONS as Teachers of Music, Painting, Drawing, French, and the English branches generally.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
January 5, 1866-124-1f.

FOR SALE.
HATS AND CAPS, GINGER WINE, AND DR. OTCHE'S Carminative Bitters.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
RALEIGH, JAN. 2 121-1f.

Notice.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will commence on Monday, January 1st, 1866. Parents and friends of pupils will please send them promptly. For terms of admission, &c., apply to me at Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. PALMER, Principal.
Dec 20 118-1m.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE C. M. WARRISS, Esq., a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner from the Western Ward. Election 3rd Monday in January. Jan 5, 1e.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE PARKER OVERBY, Esq., a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner from the Western Ward. Election 3rd Monday in January. Jan 5, 1e.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE COL. W. H. HARRISON, a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of the City of Raleigh. Jan 5, 124-1e.

To My Fellow-Citizens of the Eastern Ward.
I beg leave to announce to you that I am again a candidate for Commissioner. I have tried to serve you faithfully for years past. If elected, I am only promising to double my efforts in your behalf. Very Respectfully,
J. J. OVERBY.
January 5-124-1e.

Paper for Sale—Rags Wanted.
THE FOREST MANUFACTURING COMPANY are making a superior quality of Book and News Paper.
Envelope and Wrapping Paper, which they offer at low prices.
They wish to purchase large quantities of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, for which they will pay the highest cash price. Address FOREST MANUFACTURING CO., Jan 3rd 122-94. Forestville, N. C.

MISS FRANCES A. HAYWOOD will open her school for children on Monday, the 15th of January, at the residence of Miss E. E. Haywood, east of the State Bank. She has had great experience in teaching. Jan 5, 125-1w, pd.

FOR SALE.
JUST ARRIVED PER STEAM SHIP LOUISA MOORE.
500 barrels extra State Flour.
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt.
700 Bales North River Hay.
GEO. W. DILL.
Jan. 1-126-1w.

WANTED.
INFORMATION—WILLIE REESE (A SPIDER) left Richmond for his home in Alabama, on the 10th of last March in bad health. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his distressed parents.
W. P. REESE, Selma, Alabama.
Jan. 1-126-1m.

T. J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN
Mitchell & Allen,
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
32 POLLOCK STREET,
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND OFFER FOR SALE—
200 dozen Assorted Locks,
1000 pairs Hinges,
500 gross Screws,
300 dozen Knives and Forks,
150 dozen Pocket Knives,
100 dozen Tapers, Cross Cut, Mill Saw and Band Saws.

A full assortment of
CARPENTERS',
COOPER'S,
MACHINISTS',
BLACKSMITHS',
TURPENTINE,
AND
SADLERS' TOOLS,
to which we invite particular attention.
—A. I. S.—

50 bags Horse Shoes,
100 bags Cut and Wrought Nails,
100 sets Baggy and Wagon Rims,
100 sets Baggy and Wagon Spokes,
100 sets Baggy and Wagon Hubs and Axles,
100 Ladies and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.
W. I. S. Collins, &c.
200 Bags Shot,
50 bags Powder,
Hand, Cross Cut and Circular Saws,
Leather and Rubber Belting,
Bar and Sheet Iron and Lead,
Tin and Hollow Ware.

We have and are constantly receiving
Ploughs, Shovels,
Hoes, Axes, Forks,
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH" COOKSTOVE
—ALSO—
AGENTS FOR
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES,
AND
EVANS' & WATSON'S
CELEBRATED FIRE &
BUGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
which we sell at manufacturers' prices.
Newbern, N. C., Oct. 17, 1865 61-3m.

THOMAS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 176 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

WE BUY AND SELL ON THE MOST FAVORABLE terms, all the different
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
SOUTHERN BANK NOTES,
SOUTHERN STATE BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., of our own market, on Commission, in person, and those of New York and Philadelphia through reliable correspondents.
Make Collections, with prompt returns, on all accessible points North, South and West.
Draw Gold or Currency Drafts, of any amount (very low rates,) on New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Richmond.
Allow Interest on Deposits of Gold or Currency, subject to check at sight.

ON HAND FOR SALE
\$500,000 Southern Bank Notes.
\$100 000 Seven Thirties, [different series].
\$100 000 Five-Twenties, [7, 2, 4 and 5 issues].
\$50 000 One Year Certificates. Nov 16 65-1f.

JAS. M. EDNEY,
Commission Merchant,
NO. 4764 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Office of the Great American Pump.

NEW AND WELL TRIED INVENTION.
A. warranted to raise water from greater depths; to throw it further by hose; to force it to greater distances by hand than any other pump. The best insurance against fire.
JOHN POWERS, Manufacturer,
432 East 10th Street.

The American Wind Mill, Garden Engines, Brick Elevators, Hydraulic Hoists, Rubber and Leather Belting, Brass Hose Pipes, Couplings, Bibbs, Pumps, Mouldings, &c., always on hand. Dec 25, 116-1f.

JOHN F. FOARD,
COMMISSION, AUCTION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR
Selling or Leasing Real Estate,
NEAR OLD COUNTY WHARF
NEWBERN, N. C.

REFERENCES:
A. T. Jenkins, President Bank of Commerce, Newbern; J. W. Hawkins, late Pres't of R. & G. R. E. Hon N. B. Dyer Pres't of N. C. R. R. Salisbury; Col. Wm. Johnston Pres't of Charlotte & S. O. R. R. Charlotte; Hon J. M. Morehead Greensboro; Rev. Dr. Deane, Raleigh and Rev. W. E. Pell, editor of Sentinel at Raleigh. Oct 28-71-1f.

Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN RE-OPENED this day under the management of Reuben Wallace, Esq., late of Kingston, a gentleman well known for his tact and good management. It will be thoroughly furnished and fitted up for the accommodation of the public. The former patrons of the house and all who favor us with a call are assured that every thing will be done to render them comfortable.
W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.
Raleigh, January 2-121-1m.

"The Wilmington Dispatch," Goldsboro News, Newbern Times, Greensboro Patriot, Salisbury Gazette, Charlotte Democrat and Petersburg Index will please insert 5 times and send bills to the proprietor.
GEO. W. DILL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND AGENT FOR MURRAY'S P. C. STEAM
Ship Line, Morehead City, N. C.
Jan. 1-126-3m.

FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED
ELLIPTIC
PATENT DUPLEX
DOUBLE SPRING

PRIDE OF THE WORLD
WARRANTED
PATENT
ELLIPTIC
SKIRTS.

EACH HOOP BEING COMPOSED OF TWO PERFECTLY Tempered Single Springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming one hoop, and making the strongest and most flexible, the lightest and most durable spring made.

They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will always preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, in all
Crowded Assemblages,
Churches,
Theatres,
Railroad Cars,
For Promenade
or House Dress,
In fact, they are superior to all others, combined with
Comfort,
Economy,
Lightness and
Durability.

Enquire for
Bradley's Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring Skirt.

For sale everywhere. Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of the patent,
West, Bradley & Cary,
137 Chambers and 79 and 81 Rensselaer Sts, New York.

A full assortment of these Superior Skirts constantly on hand, and for sale in a great variety of sizes, by
Messrs B. H. ALLEN & CO., the well known manufacturers of agricultural implements, say of it:
"We take pleasure in stating that we have sold E. C. Co's Super-Phosphate of Lime for four years. It has given entire satisfaction to our customers. We most cheerfully endorse it as an article worthy of the confidence of the public, and the purchaser may rely upon securing an article honestly and carefully manufactured."

"We would state that, after careful examination, we believe this Phosphate has been improved each year since its introduction in this market, and that it will continue to maintain its present high standing."

"Very respectfully,
"R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
"No 191 Water street, New York."

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime,
OR
BONE LAMURE.
WARRANTED GENUINE.

BEING MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND in the most approved manner, it is recommended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and those engaged in its manufacture will continue their best endeavors to advance the high reputation which it has acquired.

"We guarantee the Phosphate to be well manufactured, and recommend it in preference to any other artificial manure in the market. We consider it nearly equal to the best Peruvian Guano, although furnished at a low price."
Messrs B. H. ALLEN & CO., the well known manufacturers of agricultural implements, say of it:
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"No 191 Water street, New York."

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg.
THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
60 Main Street, Richmond.
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

Bankers and Commission Merchants.
DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp.
They hold \$100,000 Notes of the various North Carolina Banks which they will furnish at fair rates to parties wishing to purchase to pay old negotiable notes to the Banks.
Dec 2-29-1m.

COPARTNERSHIP.
NEWBERN, N. C., November 1st, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the name and style of
Whitford, Dill & Co.,
for the transaction of a Shipping and General Commission Business,
in this Town, West side Craven Street, on old County Wharf.

To the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, and all kinds of Produce of Real Estate and State and other Stocks, we will give our personal attention.
We are Agents for Murry's North Carolina Semi-weekly Line of Steamships, between Newbern and New York, and for sailing Vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports in the United States and for different ports in the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the simplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Ocean Steamships on the same route, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

We will make liberal advances on consignments.
All letters addressed to us on the subject of freight, or on any other business, will be promptly answered.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
GEORGE W. DILL,
W. C. WHITFORD.
November 29, 1865 26-1f.

ENNOCH COE, Hunter's Point L. I.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED Agents for the State of North Carolina, and will supply the superior fertilizer at manufacturers' prices.
Put up in barrels of about 200 pounds weight.
700 Barrels now in Store,
and for sale by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 1-126-3m.

A Boarding House,
Mrs. M. J. Fentress,
No 15 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH.

AN ACCOMMODATE PROMISE TO 14 MEMBERS of the Legislature with good large rooms, cheap boarding, and the positive assurance that nothing shall be left undone to secure their personal comfort and convenience. Those interested in securing a home for a short time, will please make early application.
Raleigh, November 15 64-4m.

HENRY B. BRYAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Dec. 29-118-3m.

PETER HALLETT,
General Commission
AND
SHIPPING MERCHANT,
NO 23 NORTH WATER ST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Lumber, and other Produce for Sale or Shipping respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made on Orders promptly executed.
Nov 25-93-3m.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
Gentlemen Boarders with meals at \$10 per week. Residence near B. F. Moore, Esq., fronting North square.
She is also prepared to make up Dresses or do other needle work in good style.
Raleigh, Nov. 21-59-1f.

JOSEPH HOY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO 126 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

CARROLL, HOY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 36 PERDUE STREET,
New Orleans.

MESSRS. W. H. & S. TUCKER,
C. B. HARRISON, ESQ.,
B. F. MOORE, ESQ.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 17th, 1865-61-3m.

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH,
16 HARVARD ST.,
BALTIMORE.
7 COLLEGE ST.,
NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburghs, Wool and Woolen Goods.

REFERENCES:
Chas. P. Mallet, Esq., Fayetteville.
Chas. B. Mallet, Esq., Fayetteville.
Geo. W. Williams & Co., Greensboro.
James Sloan, Esq., Charlotte.
Thomas R. Tate, Esq., Charlotte.
R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank, Baltimore.
October 2-45-1f.

Valuable Property for Sale.
I WILL SELL ONE HALF OR TWO THIRDS OF that valuable property, Piedmont Springs in Burke County, N. C., to any man who will reside upon the premises and give it his entire attention.
There is a gold mine upon the premises which will pay as well to work as any probably in the State. Superior water power for driving machinery. Climate and water unsurpassed, and a large quantity of superior timber. The buildings new and will accommodate 150 persons.
The soil is well adapted to the culture of the grapes, fruits, and the like.
By a man of energy and capital, a fortune can be made here in a few years. Address,
E. C. LINDSEY, Norfolk, Va.
November 25-93-3m.

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg.
THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
60 Main Street, Richmond.
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Augusta, Ga.

Bankers and Commission Merchants.
DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp.
They hold \$100,000 Notes of the various North Carolina Banks which they will furnish at fair rates to parties wishing to purchase to pay old negotiable notes to the Banks.
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in this Town, West side Craven Street, on old County Wharf.

To the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, and all kinds of Produce of Real Estate and State and other Stocks, we will give our personal attention.
We are Agents for Murry's North Carolina Semi-weekly Line of Steamships, between Newbern and New York, and for sailing Vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports in the United States and for different ports in the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that we are furnished by our own vessels with the simplest facilities for the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Ocean Steamships on the same route, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

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THE DAILY SENTINEL

WM. E. PELL,
SEATON GALES, Editors

Thursday, January 11, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

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For Daily, per year, \$10.00
" Six months, 5.00
" Three months, 2.50
" One month, 1.00
Sent Weekly per year, 5.00
Weekly per year, 5.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The Weekly and Semi-weekly will be issued about the first of January. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

THE PEOPLE must be trusted with their Government, and if trusted, my opinion is that they will set in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union. Andrew Johnson's Letter to Gov. Sharkey, of Missouri, p. 1.

Half-Sheet.

Our readers cannot regret, as much as ourselves, the necessity under which we labor of presenting them with only a half-sheet this morning. The failure, however, to receive our usual supply of paper from the mills in time necessitates it. We are assured that we shall not again be disappointed in this particular.

If it be true that ex-Governor Vance could be elected Governor of this State "by a tremendous majority," then is North Carolina unfit to be the associate in the Union with the loyal States of Pennsylvania and Ohio; and if Northern members believe what this correspondent has said to be true, it is their duty to reject the members of Congress from this State. The result of the recent elections in this State, which the President himself has declared to be so damaging to the cause of restoration, has already not only checked immigration to the State, but we know the fact that many of our most worthy Union citizens are making preparations to emigrate to other portions of the United States. They see nothing before them but acession rule, together with the embarrassment and the blight of thousands of idle free negroes. If ex-Governor Vance has ever applied to the President for his pardon, the fact is not known to our people. We learn there is no record of such application in the Executive office, in this City. If he has ever, on any occasion, publicly announced it to be his purpose, either in an address or over his name in the newspapers, to submit unconditionally to the national authority, we have never heard of it.

We know the fact that Gov. Holden has at no time presented ex-Governor Vance, but on the contrary he has exerted himself to benefit him. It was at his request, made of the President in July last, that Gov. Vance was allowed to return to North Carolina. But Gov. Holden has been required for this only by abuse at the hands of Gov. Vance's partisans, and by profound silence, so far as Gov. H. and the public are informed, on the part of Gov. Vance. We think it could be proved that Gov. Vance played a leading but covert hand in the late election in this State against Gov. H.

Gov. Holden is a loyal man. Gov. Vance is not. If Gov. H. is not Governor "by the votes of the people," it is because a majority of our people are not attached, as they should be in spirit and in truth, to the federal Union. And we now give notice that if these laudations of Gov. Vance should be continued, coupled with disparaging allusions to Gov. Holden, we shall appeal in the most earnest terms to the President of the United States to cause Gov. Vance to be returned to the Old Capitol prison, to be tried with Jefferson Davis for the crime of treason.—Standard.

We regret that our position seems to oblige us to notice the above at all. We regret as much, that our contemporary should have noticed the anonymous remarks of the Wilmington correspondent of the Petersburg Express, and more than all, that it should have made the notice so objectionable in its tone and character.

We have no doubt, if Gov. Vance were relieved of the disabilities under which he is placed, and the people desired his services as Governor, and he were to consent to run for the office, he could be elected by a large vote. Nor would this fact prove that North Carolina would be unfit to be "the associate in the Union with the loyal States of Pennsylvania and Ohio." Gov. Vance does not desire again to be Governor of North Carolina. His chief anxiety is to find a home and employment in his profession. But if the people were to elect him under the circumstances above named, it would be because of their confidence in his loyalty and their admiration of the man. Popular as he is and has been in the State, even Gov. Vance could not be elected to any office, if that people believed he was disloyal to the Government. Much as we admire him, he nor any other living man could get our support, if we doubted his loyalty to the Government of the United States.

We think we know the views and feelings of Gov. Vance. He most heartily and sincerely endorses the policy of President Johnson and speaks in the highest terms of his course. In feeling and in sentiment he is loyal to the Government. Gov. Holden is not more so, with the simple technical difference, that the one the President has pardoned and the other he has not.

We do not know what part Gov. Holden has had in the violent and bitter persecution of Gov. Vance, especially after the collapse, of which the Standard has been the medium. Every one knows that the Standard has lost no opportunity of persecuting him. Gov. Vance has always expressed his appreciation, to his friends, of the part taken by Gov. Holden in regard to his parole, and would not by any means withhold from Gov. Holden any credit due him on any account; but he has no doubt expressed, that modesty and propriety forbade any public allusion to it, on his part. The recent charge that Gov. Vance took a leading but covert part in the late election, is without foundation. We presume our position would enable us to judge of this matter, and we confidently assert, that so far as our knowledge extends, he took no part at all.

But the last paragraph is in the peculiar vein as indeed the whole article is, of the Standard

for the last six months. We had hoped better things. Alas! for poor human nature! We almost imagine we hear one say, "All this availing me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai, the Jew, sitting at the king's gate." We have no idea that Gov. Holden can give his sanction to the article. It is like the impotent rage of a spoiled child. Why, what has Gov. Vance done? Why should he be made to bear the consequences of every impropriety on the part of his friends? If his friends act improperly, let them atone for their own misdeeds.

Gov. Vance, having been magnanimously allowed by the President the privilege of the State, leaves his temporary dwelling place, accompanied by his wife, to seek a place of future business. On his way to Wilmington he quietly stops at Raleigh, receives no mark of public favor, in fact shuns any and all public demonstrations of kindness or recognition, and steps at the hospitable house of a personal friend by previous invitation, instead of a Hotel. At Wilmington he does the same; just as every other private citizen of the State would do. No crowds flock to see him—but quietly he meets his friends. Some young, enthusiastic admirer of Gov. Vance writes an indiscreet paragraph to the Petersburg Express, and the Standard gets in a rage, and talks great swelling words, and cries for blood! Oh shame! shame!

Here, in the city of Raleigh, where Gov. Holden received the largest majority in the late election ever given to any man, the article which we have noticed above, meets with general, if not universal, condemnation.

The Freedmen.

The readers of DICKENS' inimitable stories are doubtless familiar with the character of Mrs. Jellyby, who, while her own household was in a state of thriftlessness and disorder, and her own children were crying for bread, could only see, through her philanthropic spectacles, the suffering and destitute heathen of Booriboola, some thousand miles away.

Somewhat akin to this pseudo-humanity is the exaltation of orators of the Northern press and public upon the subject of the freedmen. If their benevolent impulses only took the innocent turn of sentiment, however, as in the case of their weak but kind-hearted prototype, we might, at least, respect the charitable indulgence; but when they assume the shape of mischievous and injurious interference, it is time to look into the matter a little more closely.

Some of these journals, whose sympathies are so terribly excited, are just now employed in extravagant laudations of the action of the Freedmen's Bureau in Richmond, which requires the former master to furnish lodgings to his emancipated slave. We cannot believe that this strange order receives the sanction of the chief of the Bureau. Indeed, it may, for aught we know, have been countermanded since its original promulgation. Nor do we propose to canvass the injustice of requiring the white man, by an exertion of military power, to provide shelter for the liberated negro, when no relation of patronage and dependence subsists between the two; when, indeed, against his consent, the owner was deprived of his property in the slave, and has been, besides, impoverished by the ravages of war, and now finds all his resources exhausted in the endeavor to maintain his own family. But let us look at the *Jellybisms* of the case.

A few days since we published an account, from a New York paper, of the ejection from house and home, for some insignificant arrears of rent, by a heartless landlord, of an interesting family, and the subsequent suicide of two young girls that belonged to it, in an agony of want and despair. The records of any one of the Courts of the large cities will exhibit daily instances of crime committed under just such cruel provocations. No matter what the severity of the season, women and little ones are thrust into pitiless streets, if they fail to produce the monthly instalment,—to steal, to perjure, or, what is harder still to do in those thoroughfares of heartlessness, to live upon charity. The oblong hue of the negro, in the distant South, interposes now, as heretofore, to darken the vision and blind the sensibilities to all surrounding objects of suffering and of pity. Booriboola takes the place of home.

Perhaps, however, the true theory with them is that the negro, when freed from bondage, was placed under the conditions of life which white folks observe. We have no objection to their entertaining the doctrine, and fully carrying it into practice, if they choose, in their own midst, but we do protest that it is a crying outrage to attempt to saddle white men at the South with the support of a thriftless negro population. When the negro works for subsistence, he will be fully rewarded in proportion to the value of his labor.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S VIEWS.—The London Times, of November 30, publishes two letters from North Carolina. From a letter dated Raleigh, November 9, we quote the following account of an interview with Governor Holden: "The Provisional Governor of North Carolina, Mr. Holden, resides in the town, and I took the opportunity of making some inquiries respecting the freedmen. He said that their prospects could not be regarded without sorrow by any feeling man, and he spoke of the abolition of slavery as a great calamity to the black race. He was quite sure they would never work, unless they were made to do so. The State had always had laws to compel white vagrants to work, and it must now coerce the blacks in the same way. I told him of the system in use in India with the ryots on indigo, and tea plantations, and explained Mr. Maine's contract law to him, and I asked whether he thought such a plan would be efficacious here. He thought it might, if whipping were insisted on as a part of it."

We find the above in our exchanges. We do not know whether the correspondent of the Times represents Gov. Holden correctly or not, but the views charged to him are not such as the South will act upon, perhaps. Yet there are many who believe that no greater calamity could have befallen the blacks than the abolition of slavery.

The Mexican Correspondence.

The brief telegraphic summary which we published on yesterday, of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the French Minister, relative to Mexican affairs, conveyed but a meagre idea of either its purport or its threatening character. The following is a more satisfactory abstract received by last night's mail.

Mr. Seward, under date of December 16th, says that it is the President's purpose that France be respectfully informed upon two points. First, that the United States earnestly desire to cultivate sincere friendship with that Government. Secondly, that this policy would be brought into immediate jeopardy, unless France could deem it consistent with her interests to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic Republican Government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign Monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country. And, in conclusion, he says that the United States will not recognize Maximilian, even if the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico.

The papers submitted include a confidential letter from M. Drouyn de L'Huys to the Marquis Montebello, dated Paris, October 1865, saying that the French Government would withdraw its auxiliary troops as soon as circumstances would allow it, and that the best guarantee the French Government would have that the Federal Government would not impede the consolidation of the new order of things in Mexico, would be the recognition by it of the Emperor Maximilian.

The Mails.

The following letter was designed as a private one, but justice to the writer, we think, requires its publication. Our complaint was based upon letters received and facts stated by the writers. We were sure that the mail agents were not wholly to blame, but concluded that the best way to get at the facts was to publish the complaints as we received them. Justice to Mr. Sherwood requires that we state, that what we had heard of his efficiency and promptness before, satisfied us that he could not be to blame. We hope, hereafter, we shall be saved the disagreeable necessity of complaining of any irregularity in the mails. The P. M. General and the General Agent, Mr. Vassal, we learn, are on the alert to correct these irregularities.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1866.

Messrs. Editors.—I notice a charge in your Daily of yesterday, that I know does, gross injustice to at least one of the route Agents on the N. C. R. R. I allude to the charge that they negligently carry the mails for Hillsboro and Chapel Hill by the place of delivery. To this charge I plead "not guilty" in a single instance. But I have carried the Chapel Hill Mail by Durham's, the place where it leaves the road, many times, because no one appeared to take it. There is no office at Durham's, hence they take the mail when they elect, and when they see proper to sleep, the route Agent is charged with neglect of duty. Verily, the public is a great fault-finder. As regards Hillsboro, I have failed to deliver mail there but twice in near four months, and on both occasions there was no person to receive it. What the other Agents on the road have done, I am unable to say, but I do not believe they have wilfully neglected to distribute mail at any time.

Owing to the smashing up of the trains on the road a few weeks ago, and having to take the mail in a box car, we could only distribute our mail at the end of the line, but then it was always delivered on the return trip.

Respectfully,
D. N. SHERWOOD,
Rt. Agt. N. C. R. R.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—The telegraphic report, in the proper column, of the President's Message relative to the trial of Jefferson Davis, settles two important points: first, that he will undoubtedly be tried by a civil court; and second, that the arraignment will undoubtedly take place in Virginia, or some State south of it.

Judge LEONARD, of New York, has rendered a recent decision in a case that was brought before him, which is one of the most cheering evidences of returning reason that we have seen. It was to the effect that no man is amenable for offences committed during a war of the kind just closed, after the fact of hostilities has ceased, unless it be for acts committed out of the pale of the ordinary usages of war.

CITY TAXES.—We find there is very general complaint against the heavy taxes now assessed upon the city, at a time when money is so scarce. Is there no remedy? The necessities of the times force the citizens to demand a reduction. We can think of no better plan, than for the voters to require a pledge of every candidate, before consenting to vote for him, to reduce the taxes. The election comes off on Monday.

LAWLESSNESS.—A correspondent from below advises us that it is believed that bands of persons, in the counties of Wayne, Johnston and Lenoir, are leagued together, engaged in stealing horses, cattle, cotton, &c. The citizens are on the alert, and it is hoped will be able to bring some of the depredators to justice.

NEWBORN.—The Mayor and Commissioners of this town, appointed by the late Provisional Governor, have been continued in office, by order of the military authorities, until their successors shall be elected.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. Anderson Mitchell was, on yesterday, duly qualified as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

COTTON.—The Charleston Courier refutes the idea of certain Northern journals relative to the large yield of cotton next year. It says: "It is not in the course of nature that fields and plantations lying idle should yield in the proportion with lands kept in a high state of cultivation. No one who is acquainted with the present condition of South Carolina will venture to say her probable yield of cotton for the next twelve months will justify any comparison with the yield before the war."

NORTH CAROLINA IRON.—The Endor Iron Works, located on Deep river, in Chatham County, are now manufacturing a superior article of bar iron. It gives us pleasure to chronicle this evidence of energy on the part of the proprietors of the Endor Works, and we trust it is the beginning of a full development of the immense mineral resources of the Deep river region. The inexhaustible bed of coal and iron that now lie buried in that section must ere long be made available, to a very large extent, in placing North Carolina on her former footing of wealth and prosperity.—Wm. Dispatch.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The weather reports to-day from various sections agree in representing the cold as remarkably intense, and more severe than has been for many years. The thermometer to-night stands here 16 degrees above zero.

The extraordinary demand for the able report of General Grant has already caused a rapid exhaustion of the supply printed, and a motion will be made in Congress for the printing of another issue.

Messrs. Watterson and Chandler are expected to have their hands full when they proceed to investigate, not the "alleged," but the positive cotton frauds that can readily be unearthed.

The Common Council of Fredericksburg has resolved to surrender the corporation's interest in the Gordonsville road to any parties who will complete it within five years.

Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church in Philadelphia, has declined the Bishopric to which he was elected at the late Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

At Columbus, Mississippi, an Oil and Mining Company has been organized to operate in that State and Alabama. They have made important discoveries, and have bought 9,000 acres of land.

The Saturday Press says the Fenians are so much amused at the row they have kicked up on both sides of the water, that the other day they laughed till they split.

The lead excitement in Cumberland County, and Preston, West Virginia, is on the increase. Several hundred pounds of the metal have been taken out, and Pittsburg parties are leasing all the lands in the vicinity.

The registration of still-born children is a subject that will occupy the attention of Parliament next session.

Bishop Gregg, of Texas, is in New Orleans en route for New York. He confirms there in the Episcopal churches, Louisiana having elected no Bishop to succeed the lamented Polk.

Pretty girls hand around the contribution boxes in some of the New York churches.

There are 750,000 barrels of flour stored in New York City, and 11,000,000 bushels of cereals.

The private fortune left by King Leopold is estimated at \$3,300,000 sterling.

Baron Rothschild once complained to Lord Brougham of the hardship of not being allowed to take his seat in Parliament. "You know," said he, "I was the choice of the people." To which the ex-Chancellor, with his usual causticity, replied: "So was Barrabas."

The business of one of the leading domestic and jobbing houses in New York, during 1865, reached nearly \$70,000,000.

The superintendent of the construction of the new courthouse in York has \$40,000 a year for his salary.

Fifty-eight sea-going vessels have been lost during the month of December.

As a result of overtrading, it is feared there will be a commercial collapse in Texas.

The shipments from New York of powder, shot, percussion caps, cartridges, and guns and pistols to the States lately in rebellion are continued under special permits, which are issued at the discretion of the customs authorities.—From the 29th of September, 1865, to the 1st of January, 1866, there were shipped from New York to the South \$74,581 pounds of sporting powder, 8,900 pounds of blasting powder, 2,360,053 pounds of shot, 34,140,194 percussion caps, 2,556,151 cartridges, 2,863 guns, and 10,800 pistols. The shipments from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston have been equally large.

So far, this winter, stock is doing well in most parts of Texas, and as the season is so far advanced, it is hoped that all will get through without much loss. Grass has not been better for years in most localities.

The Montgomery papers state that the negroes in that city, since Christmas, manifest an anxiety for employment, and that good field hands (men) can be hired for ten dollars, and women for eight dollars.

Being vanquished, we submit as becomes a brave people. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the military powers of the nation, magnanimously trusts us. I do not believe there is a citizen of the State unworthy of this confidence.—Gov. Worth.

The sentence quoted above from the address of Gov. Worth to the people of the State, has the ring of true metal. It shows not only a trust in, but a sympathy for, the people of our State. However grievously we may have sinned, grievously have we answered for it.

Knowing the gallantry and endurance with which North Carolinians adhered to and suffered for the cause which "good faith to our associates," if no higher considerations, impelled them to embrace; he can and does trust in the honesty of such a people, having quietly submitted to authority, and taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and announced his belief that they are all worthy of the confidence so magnanimously reposed in them by President Johnson.—Wm. Journal.

"ABOUT MIDDLING."—Old Rev. Mr. R.—the Worcester county divine, was one day attending the funeral of one of the members of his church, when, after praising the many virtues of the deceased, he turned to the bereaved husband and said:

"My beloved brother, you have been called to part with one of the best and loveliest of wives." Up jumped the sorrow-stricken husband, interrupting the tearful minister by sorrowfully saying:

"Oh, no, brother R.—not the best; but about middling—about middling, brother R."

The policy of Charles Sumner and Thad. Stevens, which the Radicals are all braying it in treason to oppose, comes to this—that in the States lately in rebellion the whites shall be disfranchised and the blacks enfranchised; that these States shall not be admitted to the privileges of the Union until their governing class is black. This is the actual issue the crazy, hairy, headlong fanatics are trying to force upon the country, and which they are not only, but deeply, cursing the President for opposing, while they are hypocritically fawning upon him, and vociferously protesting that it must be impossible that he can disagree with them, for they are the only exponents of the immaculate law and gospel, vested with the exclusive prerogative of separating the sheep from the goats in this world. Now, it does not require more than ordinary sagacity to see that the programme of establishing a number of black States is not only absolutely impracticable, but an intolerable absurdity, and that its adoption by any party, however formidable in numbers, organization, and position, would speedily reduce it to the proportions of a fiction.—Cincinnati Commercial.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the American Telegraph Company.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.
SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill fixing the peace establishment of the Army. It provides that it shall consist of ten regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry and sixty of infantry—each branch having a proportionate number of black troops, with white officers.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution declaring that the seceding States had forfeited their rights.—He made a speech denying the doctrine of the destructibility of the State Governments, and said that the President had no right to restore the rebel States. His duties were only Executive.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson (Iowa) made a lengthy speech in support of the bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia. He said that the social element there fostered secession.

Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill, taking the ground that this was the white man's government, and said that there could be no such thing as equality of the races.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.
The Maryland Legislature convened to-day. Gov. Swann, elected a year ago under the new constitution, was qualified.

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.
In response to the Senate's resolution, asking why Jefferson Davis had not yet been tried, the President to-day transmitted a message, enclosing a letter from Attorney General Speed, who states that no circuit courts have yet been held in the late rebellious districts, since the termination of hostilities, and holds the opinion that late insurgents, awaiting trial, should be tried only before civil courts, when peace is fully and actually restored.

He has not thought it proper to advise the President to cause legal proceeding to be instituted against Mr. Davis, or any other insurgents, in States or Districts in which they were not fully present during prosecution of hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.
Voluminous papers relative to Confederate emigration to Mexico, and the plans of Maury and Gwin, were sent to the Senate to-day.

Letters from Romero, showing understanding between traitors in Mexico and insurgents in the United States, were produced.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.
Cotton dull—decline 1/2 cts. Sales at 49 a 50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.
THE HOUSE AND FARM, (CONSISTING OF some 300 or 400 acres), owned by Mrs. Frank P. Haywood, about one mile east of the Capital. Apply to W. R. MILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan 11, 1866, 1w.
*Standard and Progress copy 1 week.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Change of Time.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1866, trains will run as follows:

Going West.			
Mail Train.	Freight Train.		
Leave Goldsboro,	5:10 P.M.	4:15 A.M.	
" Raleigh,	9:00 "	9:00 "	
" Hillsboro,	11:45 "	12:25 P.M.	
" Greensboro,	3:10 A.M.	4:40 "	
" Salisbury,	7:00 "	9:15 "	
Arrive at Charlotte,	9:50 "	1:00 A.M.	

Going East.
Mail Train. Freight Train.
Leave Charlotte, 3:00 P.M. 4:30 A.M.
" Salisbury, 6:00 " 8:40 "
" Greensboro, 10:00 " 12:50 P.M.
" Hillsboro, 1:20 A.M. 5:00 "
" Raleigh, 4:50 " 8:45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro, 7:45 " 12:40 A.M.

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & G. R. Trains for the North; at Goldsboro with the A. & N. C. and W. & R. R. Rds.; at Greensboro with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.

Freight Train, a Passenger Car attached for the accommodation of passengers, runs daily, Sunday excepted.
E. WILKES,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Jan 11, 1866, 1m.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER MAY BE FOUND WITH Hart & Lewis, No. 44 Fayetteville's street. He respectfully invites his old customers and the public to the extensive assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS now in store.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Jan'y 10-12-66-3m.

STOP THIEF—\$100 REWARD.
STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ON THE NIGHT of the 7th instant, a dark bay Male, nicely roached mane and tail, 4 years old and well formed by close examination there will be found some white hairs on the mane, and it might be called a dark roan; on the back, where the buggy saddle rests, there are several marks. I will pay the sum of \$25 if delivered at Raleigh, or at my residence 6 miles west of Raleigh.

—ALSO—
On the same night, a pony gray Mare—which was stolen with the male—almost entirely white, with long tail, and eight years old; for which I will pay \$25 reward if delivered at either of the above mentioned places.
I will pay \$50 for the capture of the thief or thieves, when delivered to me.
W. J. HOLLEMAN.
Jan 10, 1866, 3c.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

RECEIVED TO-DAY!
Lady's Plain Bl'k Merino Shawls.
" Colored Cashmere "

Just Received,
A large lot of PISTOLS—Colts', and Smith & Wesson's, with extra cartridges and caps. Call at
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

By Express To-Day.

We have received a beautiful lot of
Printed Belaines,
Armures,
Paper Cambrie,
Dress Cambrie,
Lead Colored Jeans,
Fine Brown Domestic, &
Red Blankets,
Gents' Travelling Blankets.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Raleigh, Jan 10, 1866, 1c.

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on the 25th of January, 1866. For circulars, apply to
I. P. OSBORNE, A. M., Principal,
South Lowell, N. C.
Jan 8, -126, 5td.

EDWARD J. HALE, JR.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
with
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Fins, Parasols,
Jan'y 8 1866, 10pd.

W. S. DODMAN, A. P. MERRILL, JR.,
Mississippi, N. Y. C.
GOODMAN & MERRILL,
Commission Merchants.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCEMENTS in consignments in store or on receipt of orders. All consignments to us will be covered by Marine Insurance unless otherwise directed. We have made an arrangement with Mr. R. Court, late Public Treasurer of N. C., by which becomes interested in all the business done in that State. We solicit the patronage of his friends.
Jan 5, 1866, 3ms

To the Public and Our Friends.

"THE YEAR 1866 FINDS US STILL ENGAGED in the mercantile business, which we have carried on year after year. We have passed through many years of uncertainty, trial and adversity, but the future is now open and the clear. If our old friends and customers will no longer desert us, we are enabled to present to you a new and improved stock of goods, and to pay for our purchases, we are enabled to require a prompt settlement from our old debtors. For the next thirty days, we will continue to sell general stock of dry goods at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

FINE NEW BULKED BUCKWHEAT, AT 10 cts per barrel, or 9 cts per pound.
English Dried Cheese,
Prime Goshen Butter,
The best Syrup in the City.
Rio Coffee,
A. B. and C. Sugars,
Candles, Soap, Pepper, Spices,
Black and Green Tea, &c., &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

To Arrive.

100 BOXES LAY'S BAKING-QUARTER, half and whole boxes.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER
Raleigh, Jan. 6 1866, 112.

GREAT SENSATION!!

The Parisian Monarch Dethroned!!!

THE WORLD OF FASHION

FARRISS & LACK'S,
SELECTING THEIR CUTS FROM THE fresh arrivals of Goods, consisting of
New Broadcloths,